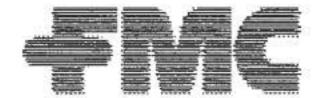
## **Material Safety Data Sheet**

Hydrogen Peroxide 70% Technical Grade

MSDS #: 7722-84-1-70-20 Revision Date: 2013-03-19

Version 1



This MSDS has been prepared to meet U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) requirements.

Product name Formula Hydrogen Peroxide 70% Technical Grade

HO - OH

Recommended use

Chemical synthesis where low residue or precipitates are required

Manufacturer

Emergency telephone number

FMC CORPORATION FMC Peroxygens

For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call: +1 800 / 424 9300 (CHEMTREC - U.S.A.)

1735 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103 +1 703 / 527 3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect - All Other Countries)

Philadelphia, PA 19103 Phone: +1 215/ 299-6000 (General 1 613/ 996-6666 (CANUTEC - Canada) 1 303 / 595 9048 (Medical - U.S. - Call Collect)

Information)

1 281 / 474-8750 (Bayport, Texas Plant)

E-Mail: msdsinfo@fmc.com

1 250 / 561-4221 (Prince George, BC, Canada Plant)

FMC of Canada Ltd. FMC Peroxygens PG Pulp Mill Road Prince George, BC V2N2S6

1+ 250/ 561-4200 (General Information)

#### 2. Hazards identification

#### **Emergency Overview**

Clear, colorless liquid

Oxidizer; Contact with combustible material may cause fire

Decomposes under fire conditions to release oxygen that intensifies the fire

Decomposes yielding oxygen that can cause overpressure if confined

#### Potential health effects

Principle Routes of Exposure

Eye contact; Skin contact

Eyes

Corrosive, Causes serious eye damage.

Skin

Corrosive; Causes skin burns.

Inhalation

Irritating to respiratory system.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

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## 3. Composition/information or regretients

Ingrediente

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %
Water	7732-18-5	30
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	70

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Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove Eye contact

contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical

attention/advice.

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Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Skin contact

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, contact emergency medical services, then give artificial Inhalation

respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further

treatment advice.

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical Ingestion

attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely Notes to physician

to cause comeal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful opthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion, and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attemps at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be

avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be

required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

## 5. Eine fighting measures

Flammable properties

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Flash Point

Not combustible

Suitable extinguishing media

Water. Do not use any other substance.

**Uniform Fire Code** 

Oxidizer: Class 3--Liquid

Hazardous combustion products

On decomposition product releases oxygen which may intensify fire.

**Explosion Data** 

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact Sensitivity to Static Discharge

Not sensitive. Not sensitive.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In closed unventilated containers, risk of rupture due to the increased pressure from decomposition.

Protective equipment and precautions

for firefighters

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and protect personnel. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

Stability 3 Special Hazards OX NFPA Health Hazard 3 Flammability 0

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#### 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Isolate and post spill area. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all sources of ignition and remove combustible materials.

Methods for containment

Dike to collect large liquid spills. Stop leak and contain spill if this can be done safely. Small spillage: Dilute with large quantities of water.

Methods for cleaning up

Flush area with flooding quantities of water. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to about 5%.

Other

Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire.

## 7. Handling and storage

Handling

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials. Wear personal protective equipment. Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner (see FMC Technical Bulletins). Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. Pipes and equipment should be passivated before first use.

Storage

Keep containers in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles. Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into work environment. Containers must be vented. Store in original container only. Store rooms or warehouses should be made of non-combustible materials with impermeable floors. In case of release, spillage should flow to safe area. Containers should be visually inspected on a regular basis to detect any abnormalities (swollen drums, increases in temperature, etc.).

#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Exposure guidelines

Ingredients with workplace control parameters.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH	Mexico
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m³	IDLH: 75 ppm TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mexico: TWA 1 ppm Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m Mexico: STEL 2 ppm Mexico: STEL 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Chemical Name	British Columbia	Quebec	Ontario TWAEV	Alberta
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Occupational exposure controls

Engineering measures

Showers. Eyewash stations. Ventilation systems.

General Information

Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before personal protective equipment is considered.

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Respiratory protection

If concentrations in excess of 10 ppm are expected, use NIOSH/DHHS approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or other approved air-supplied respirator (ASR) equipment (e.g., a full-face airline respirator (ALR)). DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering facepiece (dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated

carbon.

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Eye/face protection

Use chemical splash-type monogoggles and a full-face shield made of polycarbonate, acetate,

polycarbonate/acetate, PETG or thermoplastic.

Skin and body protection

For body protection wear impervious clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR rubber, PVC (PVC Outershell w/Polyester Substrate), Gore-Tex (Polyester trilaminate w/Gore-Tex), or a specialized HAZMAT Splash or Protective Suite (Level A, B, or C). For foot protection, wear approved boots made of NBR, PVC, Polyurethane, or neoprene. Overboots made of Latex or PVC, as well as firefighter boots or specialized HAZMAT boots are also permitted. DO NOT wear any form of boot or overboot made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT USE cotton, wool or leather as these materials react rapidly with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Completely submerge hydrogen peroxide contaminated clothing or other materials in water prior to

drying. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton,

leather, wood or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.

Hand protection

For hand protection, wear approved gloves made of nitrile, PVC, or neoprene. DO NOT use cotton, wool or leather for these materials react RAPIDLY with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Thoroughly rinse the outside of gloves with water prior to removal. Inspect regularly for leaks.

Other Protective Equipment

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location

Hygiene measures

Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or

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skin contamination.

#### 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear, colorless liquid

Physical state Liquid
Odor odorless
pH <= 1

Melting Point/Range No information available.

Freezing point

Boiling Point/Range

125 °C

Flash Point

Not combustible

Evaporation rate

>1 (BuAc = 1)

Flammable properties Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Oxidizing properties

Vapor pressure

Vapor density

No information available.

Specific Gravity 1.29

Water solubility Completely Soluble

Percent volatile 100%

Partition coefficient: log Kow = -1.5 @ 20 °C

Viscosity 1.24 cP @ 20 °C

9.2 Other information

Autoignition Temperature

Not combustible

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10. Stability and reactivity

Stability Stable under normal conditions. Decomposes on heating. Stable under recommended storage

conditions.

Conditions to avoid Excessive heat; Contamination; Exposure to UV-rays; pH variations.

Materials to avoid Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron.

Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such

as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Hazardous decomposition products Oxygen which supports combustion. Liable to produce overpressure in container.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous reactions Contact with organic substances may cause fire or explosion. Contact with metals, metallic ions,

alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce

self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

## 11. Poxicological information

Acute effects

LD50 Dermal

Eye irritation Corrosive
Skin irritation Corrosive

LD50 Oral 50% solution: LD50 > 225 mg/kg bw (rat)

35 % solution:LD50 1193 mg/kg bw (rat) 70 % solution: LD50 1026 mg/kg bw (rat) 35% solution: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

To % solution: LD50 9200 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

LC50 Inhalation 50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (rat) (4-hr)

Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC0 9400 mg/m³ (mouse) (5 - 15 minutes)

Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC50 > 2160 mg/m3 (mouse)

Sensitization Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Chronic Toxicity

Carcinogenicity This product contains hydrogen peroxide. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

has conculded that there is inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in humans, but limited evidence in experimental animals (Group 3 - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has concluded that hydrogen peroxide is a 'Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans'

(A3)

 Chemical Name
 ACGIH
 IARC
 NTP
 OSHA

 Hydrogen peroxide
 A3
 3

Mutagenicity

This product is not recognized as mutagenic by Research Agencies. In vivo tests did not show

mutagenic effects.

Target Organ Effects

Eyes, Respiratory system, Skin.

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## 12. Ecological information

#### Ecotoxicity

Hydrogen peroxide is naturally produced by sunlight (between 0.1 and 4 ppb in air and 0.001 to 0.1 mg/L in water). Not expected to have significant environmental effects.

#### Active Ingredient(s)

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)

Active Ingredient(s)	Duration	Species	Value	Units:
Hydrogen Peroxide	96 h LC50	Fish Pimephales promelas	16.4	mg/L
Hydrogen Peroxide	72 h LC50	Fish Leuciscus idus	35	mg/L
Hydrogen Peroxide	48 h EC50	Daphnia pulex	2.4	mg/L
Hydrogen Peroxide	24 h EC50	Daphnia magna	7.7	mg/L
Hydrogen Peroxide	72 h EC50	Algae Skeletonema costatum	1.38	mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Hydrogen peroxide in the aquatic environment is subject to various reduction or oxidation processes and decomposes into water and oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide half-life in freshwater ranged from 8 hours to 20 days, in air from 10 - 20 hours, and in soils from minutes to hours depending upon microbiological activity and metal contamination.

Bioaccumulation

Material may have some potential to bioaccumulate but will likely degrade in most environments

before accumulation can occur.

Mobility

Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility but will likely degrade over time.

Chemical Name	log Pow
Hydrogen peroxide	-1.57 @ 25°C

Other adverse effects

Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.

#### 13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Can be disposed as waste water, when in

compliance with local regulations.

RCRA D Waste Code

D001 (ignitable), D002 (corrosive)

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Drums - Empty as thoroughly as possible. Triple rinse drums before disposal. Avoid contamination;

impurities accelerate decomposition. Never return product to original container.

### 14. Transport information.

DOT

UN/ID No

2015

Proper shipping name

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED

Hazard Class

5.1 (Oxidizer)

Subsidiary Class

8

Packing group

Additional information

DOT Spec: stainless steel/high purity aluminum cargo tanks and rail cars. UN Spec: high purity

aluminum drums. Contact FMC for specific details.

TDG

UN/ID No

UN 2015

Proper shipping name

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED

Hazard Class

5.1 (Oxidizer)

Subsidiary Class

8

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Packing group

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ICAO/IATA

Hydrogen peroxide (>40%) is forbidden on Passenger and Cargo Aircraft.

IMDG/IMO

UN/ID No

2015

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Proper shipping name

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED

**Hazard Class** 

5.1

Subsidiary hazard class

8

Packing group

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Other information

Protect from physical damage. Keep drums in upright position. Drums should not be stacked in

transit. Do not store drums on wooden pallets.

## 15. Regulatory information

## **International Inventories**

TSCA Inventory (United States of America)	Complies
DSL (Canada)	Complies
NDSL (Canada)	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS (Europe)	Complies
ENCS (Japan)	Complies
IECSC (China)	Complies
KECL (Korea)	Complies
PICCS (Philippines)	Complies
AICS (Australia)	Complies
NZIoC (New Zealand)	Complies

#### **U.S. Federal Regulations**

#### **SARA 313**

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

#### SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	yes
Chronic Health Hazard	no
Fire Hazard	yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	no
Reactive Hazard	no

#### CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs
Hydrogen peroxide		1000 lb

SARA 302/CERCLA 355 Extremely Hazardous Substances:

Hydrogen Peroxide RQ is for concentrations of > 52% only

**International Regulations** 

Mexico - Grade

Slight risk, Grade 1

Chemical Name	Carcinogen Status	Mexico

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Hydrogen peroxide	A3	Mexico: TWA 1 ppm
		Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	4	Mexico: STEL 2 ppm
		Mexico: STEL 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

#### WHMIS Hazard Class

C Oxidizing materials

D1B Toxic materials

E Corrosive material

F Dangerously reactive material



# HMIS Health Hazard 3 Flammability 0 Stability 3 Special precautions H

Revision Date:

2013-03-19

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Reason for revision:

No information available.

#### Disclaimer

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